

Sinologischen Seminar der Universität; das Orientalische Seminar war der Universität nur angegliedert, gehörte aber nicht unmittelbar zu ihr.

Das Buch ist photomechanisch, nicht im Typendruck hergestellt. Die Erstellung der Vorlage läßt Sorgfalt vermissen: Ungenaue Umschriften (z. B. S. 127 pen-chih statt pen-chi; S. 231 nei-k'o statt nei-ko), unterschiedliche Schreibweisen (No. 408: Michael Löwe; 412: Loewe) und Schreibfehler sind zahlreich. Zuweilen fehlen die Anmerkungen (z. B. S. 36), S. 124 ist weiß geblieben (inhaltlich fehlt aber anscheinend nichts).

Zusammenfassend sind die Initiative, die Belesenheit und die Urteilskraft des Verfassers anzuerkennen. Zu viel Perfektionismus hätte ein solches Werk niemals erscheinen lassen; aber bei etwas mehr Sorgfalt und Umsicht hätten sich die meisten Fehler vermeiden lassen. Offenbar hat der Verfasser das Buch im Alleingang fertiggestellt. Eine Bücherkunde dieser Art sollte zumindest mit Fachkollegen besprochen werden. So kann dem Nicht-Fachmann, für den das Buch geschrieben ist, dieses nur mit den angeführten Einschränkungen empfohlen werden. So viel nützliche Information und Anregung er auch daraus empfangen kann, muß er sich doch vor gelegentlichen Fehlinformationen hüten, die ihn zuweilen in die Irre führen können. Vielleicht entschließt sich der Verfasser, nachdem er mit der deutschen China-Forschung etwas vertrauter geworden ist, eine Ergänzung herauszugeben, in der auch die Mängel des vorliegenden Bandes korrigiert werden können.

Wolfgang Franke

Hans J. Koschwitz, *Pressepolitik und Parteijournalismus in der UdSSR und der Volksrepublik China*. Düsseldorf: Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, 1971. 304 pages, DM 32,-.

Journalism today is one of the essential factors for influencing or controlling political publicity and public opinion. We must therefore be in a position to draw a clear line between the positive and the negative roles of journalism.

This study is divided into three principal parts. In the first parts on the historical and ideological development of the socialistic party press (pp. 13–38), the author describes the principal thesis of Karl Marx's idea of a free people's press, Lenin's concept of a "modern socialistic press", Stalin's Soviet journalism and Mao Tse-tung's "revolutionary party press". In the second part, Mr. Koschwitz has prepared a brief, but complete report on press policies and party journalism in the USSR (pp. 39–129) and in the People's Republic of China (pp. 130–210). The author shows, that the function of the press in both countries is to extend political and ideological education, to organize and mobilize the masses, to inform and instruct the public and to print international news. According to this study, the Soviet press has one more function than the Chinese party press, that is to give moral education (pp. 94–100). Has the Chinese party press no such duty?

In the final interesting chapter, "Comparative analysis of the news policies in the foreign reporting of Soviet Russian and Chinese newspapers" (pp. 211–252), the author attempts to prove his thesis by citing press reports on U. S. President Nixon's visit to Europe (January 1969), Sino-Soviet conflicts at the Ussuri (March 1969), American landing on the moon (July 1969), the elections to the U. S. Congress, Japanese National Diet and West German Bundestag (1968–69) and the Conference of the nonaligned countries at Lusaka (September 1970) as cases in point.

In his description of press policies and party journalism in the USSR and China, Mr. Koschwitz concludes that the Communist parties in both countries have unlimited control of the organs of political journalism, and the press of socialistic countries reflects an official sanction of the state ideology in principle, while the press serves "offensively" as arbiter of social values and "defensively" as a screen and bulwark against enemy influences.

Youn-Soo Kim

Otto Matzke, Hermann Priebe, *Entwicklungspolitik ohne Illusionen. Mobilisierung der Eigenkräfte*. Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln, Mainz: Verlag W. Kohlhammer, 1973. 105 pages, DM 8,-.

The great hope of development aid in the sixties has turned out to be a great illusion: the underdeveloped countries did not fully participate in the benefits of international trade,



the welfare gap between the North and the South has widened, social, economic and technical dualism within the underdeveloped countries have not been overcome. Based on this experience, doubts are rapidly growing in the industrialized countries as to whether the aims and means of development aid are adequate to solve the basic problems of underdevelopment. The present book calls our attention to two such problems: the situation in the rural areas and growing unemployment and underemployment.

In the first part of the book, Hermann Priebe pleads for "development from below" and especially for "development from the rural basis". He examines the basic facts of traditionalism and dualism, describes certain signs of the beginning of a process of rethinking, and then puts forward several guiding principles for a development policy from the basis: Incremental steps to mobilize the know-how of the traditional agricultural population, actively using the oft denounced watering-can principle, decentralized development activities and a combination of agricultural and industrial strategies are thought to be of the utmost importance in reconciling economic and social aspects of development.

In the second part, Otto Matzke deepens this approach by investigating the possibilities of labour mobilization. First he stresses the special responsibility (Eigenverantwortung) of the developing countries themselves in looking for other goals than growth of the GNP, and in taking the initiative in the introduction of appropriate technologies and population control. "Development via employment", not "employment via development" should be the slogan, and social marginal productivity should be the decisive criterion for investment decisions. Only in a supplementary way and under very specific conditions is traditional development aid thought to be of real help. Structural adjustment in the industrialized countries and reduction of their protectionism, on the other hand, are held to be the real issues of development aid.

Probably, the critical reader will consent to all or nearly all the analysis given and the proposals made in this small book, but since no way is shown as to how structural adjustment and reduced protectionism could be reached in the world of reality, he may well reach the conclusion: "I got the message but I can't believe it" — or as the Germans say: "Die Nachricht hört ich wohl — allein mir fehlt der Glaube!" Udo Ernst Simonis

Rolf Sutter und Karl Wolfgang Menck, *Investieren in Südostasien*. (Herausgegeben von: Ostasiatischer Verein e. V. und HWWA-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg). Hamburg: Verlag Weltarchiv GmbH, 1973. 247 pages, DM 24,50.

"Investieren in Südostasien" (Investing in South East Asia) is a concise handbook informing potential foreign, in particular German, investors on investment conditions prevailing in nine South East Asian countries — India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand. By providing the relevant facts and figures, the book is aimed at promoting direct investment in these countries in a general way and, more specifically, at aiding potential investors in their locational decisions.

While the countries are dealt with separately in the book, inter-country comparisons are greatly facilitated by the uniform structure of the 9 chapters: After some general, partly perhaps too general, remarks on (1) the political and economic situation of the respective country follows (2) a description of the relevant investment regulations pertaining to sanctioning procedures, transfer of capital and dividends, and fiscal provisions and (3) supplementary information for foreign investors on (a) conditions affecting the choice of location, (b) the labour market, (c) the employment of foreign staff, (d) banking and finance, (e) foundation procedures for firms, (f) patenting and licensing laws and (g) foreign trade regulations. Finally, (4) a statistical appendix covering the major macro-economic variables including development aid and foreign direct investment is supplied. It is interesting to note that according to the — admittedly inhomogeneous — statistics, of the total direct investment to the 9 countries amounting to 4.824 billion US \$ up to the end of 1970, 36% was accounted for by India, 28% by Indonesia, 12% by Taiwan, 9% by the Philippines, 7% by Singapore and 4% by Korea. Following the USA, with a share of 35% in total direct investment, the next major investors in these countries were Great Britain (21%) and Japan (11%), while Western Europe has played a rather insignificant role so far.